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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JUN 16 2000  
NATIONAL REGISTER, HISTORY  
& EDUCATION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

783

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

## 1. Name of Property

historic name N/A  
other names/site number Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District (preferred) / 5EP3258

## 2. Location

street & number approx. 1/2 mile SE of jct. S. Calhan Rd. and Paint Mine Rd. [N/A] not for publication  
city or town Calhan [X] vicinity  
state Colorado code CO county El Paso code 041 zip code 80808

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [X] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [X] statewide [ ] locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georganna Contington State Historic Preservation Officer June 5, 2000  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property [ ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria.  
([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined eligible for the  
National Register  
[ ] See continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined not eligible for the  
National Register.  
[ ] removed from the  
National Register  
[ ] other, explain  
[ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 7-14-00

Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District

Name of Property

El Paso County, CO

County/State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

0 0 buildings

46 15 sites

0 0 structures

0 0 objects

46 15 Total

### Name of related multiple property listing.

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Processing/processing site

Domestic/camp

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/park

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance****Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Archaeology: prehistoric

Industry

Social History

**Periods of Significance**

ca. 8100 B.C. – A.D. 1750

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person(s)**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

Paleo-Indian: Cody Complex

Middle Archaic: Duncan Complex

Middle Ceramic: Apishapa

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References****Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society

Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District

El Paso County, CO

Name of Property

County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 746.0

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 561960 4319390  
Zone Easting Northing

3. 13 563190 4319790  
Zone Easting Northing

2. 13 563190 4319790  
Zone Easting Northing

4. 13 564380 4319790  
Zone Easting Northing

[ X ] See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joel Tyberg / Staff Archaeologist; revised by Jay Norejko / Archaeology Aide, SHPO

organization Powers Elevation Co., Inc. date February 2000

street & number P. O. Box 440889 telephone 303-321-2217

city or town Aurora state Colorado zip code 80044

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name see continuation sheet

street & number  telephone

city or town  state  zip code

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq).

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El Paso County, CO

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**DESCRIPTION**

**Environmental Setting**

The Calhan Paint Mines archaeological district is located in an area of white sandstone and colored clay features southeast of Calhan, Colorado, approximately 31 miles northeast of Colorado Springs. The area is composed of gullies and drainages that resemble "badlands" formations. The same erosional processes that have stripped some areas within the Paint Mines of soils, producing its unique geological features, have also worked to bury cultural deposits in other parts of the district, recording a complex archaeological record of human activity.

The Paint Mines is located within the Colorado Piedmont subprovince of the Great Plains physiographic province along the divide between the South Platte and Arkansas River systems (Fenneman 1931). The valley in which the district is situated is located within the Big Sandy Creek drainage, a tributary of the Arkansas River. The upland ridgeline at the southern edge of the area serves as a minor watershed divide between the Big Sandy Creek on the north and its fellow Arkansas River tributary, Horse Creek, to the southeast. Elevation within the parcel ranges from 6550 feet (1996 meters) to 6840 feet (2085 meters) with the general topography of the area consisting of gently rolling ridgelines with intermittent creek systems that slope northward toward the Big Sandy Creek. Preliminary evidence suggests that the prehistoric inhabitants of the area may have utilized the local geologic relief in order to trap and kill large game animals for food.

The Calhan Paint Mines is named for its clays, which were traditionally collected by Native Americans to produce paint. Geologically, the Paint Mines is a unique feature composed of clay deposits capped by a dazzling white sandstone containing varying quantities of iron oxides. These spectacular geological formations referred to as "hoodoos" are created as softer clays erode around boulders leaving a sandstone cap atop a pedestal of clay. The iron oxide-rich clays contained within the Paint Mines' hoodoos give them either a red to yellow, or gray to purple hue. These colorful features stand out against the stark background of the plains. Their striking appearance was as attractive to people of the past as it is today. Preliminary evidence suggests that these environmental features were an ideal source for paint pigments and ceramic production materials. A compositional analysis (i.e., petrographic analysis) performed on both Paint Mine clays and a number of pottery sherds recovered during a previous survey indicate that Paint Mine clays were used in the production of locally recovered ceramic wares (Morgenstein 1999). Native Americans are also known to have visited the area in both prehistoric and historic times in order to take advantage of its red, orange, yellow, purple, and gray hued clays for preparing war paints and pigments for other uses, as well as to obtain raw materials for ceramic production.

The open plains that dominate the Paint Mines parcel support a mix of native short- and mid-grass prairie communities typified by blue grama and buffalo grasses. Although the area in and around the Paint Mines contains creek systems, these support more montane shrub communities than typical plains

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riparian ecosystem communities. Wetland communities appear in some stream bottoms where water is retained in channels. The shrub and wetland vegetation communities include mountain mahogany, low sagebrush, chokecherry, rosehips, and a variety of grasses, sedges, and reedy plants. A few juniper trees and pines are also represented which demonstrate the area's transitional nature between the plains and foothills ecosystems. The area also includes a diversity of other flora and fungi such as giant puffballs, sunflowers, yucca, prickly pear, and pin cushion cactus.

Before permanent Euro-American settlement in Colorado, the area around the Paint Mines supported large herbivores such as bison, whose remains have been recovered from archaeological deposits within the area. Pronghorn antelope, mule deer, and coyote can be presently observed in the areas surrounding the Paint Mines. Smaller mammals, such as raccoons, skunks, rabbits, and burrowing rodents also live in the area. The grass prairies and montane trees and shrubs in and around the Paint Mines likewise provide a diverse habitat for various nesting birds such as owls and raptors (e.g. Swainsons hawk). Riparian and wetland areas provide habitat for waterfowl such as ducks and Canadian geese, as well as other birds such as mourning doves, magpies, and western meadowlarks. A variety of frog and reptile (e.g. horned-toad lizard) species are also abundant.

While at the present time it is difficult to fully reconstruct prehistoric environmental conditions in the region encompassing the area, current data suggest that the climate of the Great Plains has varied significantly over the past 10,000 years (Kalasz et al. 1992; see also Tate and Gilmore 1999). Interpretations of the climatological record, including extended periods of both wet and dry conditions, have implications for human settlement and utilization pattern studies in the project area, as these changes would have had an effect on the availability of plant and animal food resources through time. However, the climate of the Great Plains appears to have been relatively stable over at least the last 2,000 years (Tate and Gilmore 1999:37). Likewise, human settlement and utilization patterns also appear to have been relatively stable during this time. Further environmental and archaeological studies are needed in order to further understand climatological changes through time and elucidate their impacts on human settlement and subsistence patterns in the Paint Mines area.

**Time Period**

Diagnostic artifacts (i.e., artifacts known to have been manufactured during a specific temporal period or that represent formal tool production) recovered from within the Paint Mines area indicate a range of occupation and/or utilization of the area from at least Late Paleoindian (ca. 9000 B.P.) through the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. This period of occupation—8100 B.C. to A.D. 1750—spans almost 10,000 years.

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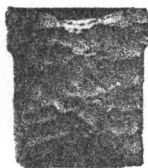
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**Figure 1. Assorted Diagnostic Projectile Points From the Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District.**

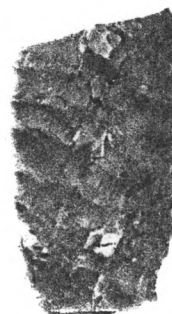
5EP3078.1

Paleoindian period (9000-8000 BP)



5EP3122.1

Late Paleoindian period (9000-8000 BP)



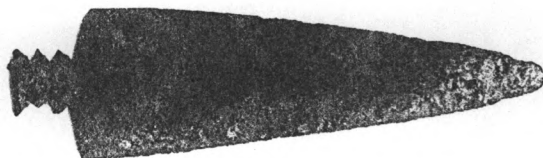
5EP3078.2

Middle Archaic period (ca. 5000-3000 BP)



5EP3085.1

Historic period (ca. AD mid-1800s)



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**Cultural Affiliation**

Because cultural affiliations are difficult to define for the stages that comprise the prehistoric era, archaeologists refer to time periods represented by the appearance of specific temporally diagnostic cultural remains. Artifacts of stone and clay tend to show stylistic changes over time. Accordingly, archaeologists have been able to recognize several artifact types whose appearance has enabled them to distinguish different cultural manifestations from one time period to another. Surveying and limited excavation by Powers Elevation Company resulted in the recovery of several artifacts of this nature from the Calhan Paint Mines archaeological district thereby enabling the construction of a regional culture history of the area. The age ranges are those reported in Gilmore et al. (1999).

The earliest groups of people to live in the area are commonly referred to as Paleoindians. These groups, present in the region by at least 13,000 B.P., were most likely descended from peoples who migrated into North America from northeastern Asia (Eighmy 1984). Such migrations are thought to have occurred via the Bering Land Bridge that existed during the waning stages of the last ice age of the Pleistocene epoch. The Paleoindian stage (ca. 12,000-7500 B.P.) is subdivided into three sequential periods (Chenault 1999). Each period is named after a distinctive projectile point style that is found within a specific temporal context: Clovis (ca. 12,000-11,000 B.P.), Folsom (ca. 11,000-10,500 B.P.), and Plano (ca. 10,500-7500 B.P.). Paleoindian subsistence economy is thought to have relied heavily on the hunting of large game animals, such as mammoth, caribou, deer, and bison; some species of which are now extinct.

Cultural remains from the Plano period are well represented in Colorado and the High Plains in general. Most of the known Paleoindian sites in Colorado date to this period. Plano component sites in the region include the Jones-Miller, Frazier, Jurgens, Olsen-Chubbuck, and Frasca sites (Kalasz et al. 1996). Plano components are recognized by a suite of large lanceolate projectile points, including Eden, Scottsbluff, James Allen, Hell Gap, Agate Basin, and others.

At least two sites from the Calhan Paint Mines area are known to possess cultural materials attributable to the late Paleoindian or Plano period — 5EP3078 and 5EP3122. At site 5EP3078 a square-based Eden style point (see Figure 1: 5EP3078.1) was found. Points such as this are associated with the Cody Complex of the Plano period, dated to ca. 9000-8000 B.P. Another Paleoindian site, 5EP3122, produced a James Allen style projectile point (see Figure 1: 5EP3122.1) that is recognizable by its distinctive parallel-oblique flaking pattern. Points of this style are known to have been produced during the Plano period between ca. 9000 and 8500 B.P. (Hofman and Graham 1998:113).

The succeeding Archaic stage is better documented along the Front Range. Like the Paleoindian stage, the Archaic is divided into three periods, each characterized by a suite of distinctive stemmed, corner-notched, and side-notched projectile points (Tate 1999): Early (ca. 7500-5000 B.P.), Middle (ca. 5000-3000 B.P.), and Late (ca. 3000-1800 B.P.). The subsistence economy of Archaic groups was more diversified than that of earlier Paleoindian groups, focusing on the hunting of smaller game animals,



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such as deer and pronghorn antelope, and the gathering of locally available plant foods. Archaic sites are further distinguished from Paleoindian sites by the presence of groundstone artifacts such as manos and metates which were primarily used for processing plant materials for food. Hearth and cooking features are also a common component found within Archaic archaeological sites. These features and artifacts suggest that Archaic peoples were dependent on a wider range of foodstuffs, some of which required additional processing.

The Early Archaic period is often thought of as representing a cultural hiatus in certain areas because Early Archaic evidence is sparsely distributed across the western High Plains (Eighmy 1984; Zier and Kalasz 1999). Some researchers (e.g., Benedict 1979; Benedict and Olsen 1978; Frison 1991) have postulated that the paucity of Early Archaic finds on the High Plains is indicative of the area's occupants seeking refuge in the foothills and high mountains from climatic desiccation on the plains. Others (e.g., Albanese 1981; Reeves 1973) have countered that the geological processes involved in the destruction and burial of archaeological remains are more likely responsible for these perceived occupation gaps. There are few known sites from the Early Archaic period recorded in the region surrounding the Paint Mines. However, at least three sites from the Paint Mines archaeological district possess remains representing the Middle and Late Archaic periods.

Sites 5EP3120, 5EP3068, and 5EP3078 each contain Archaic stage remains. Several diagnostic projectile points were recovered from 5EP3120, including the stemmed indented base of a Duncan style point. Duncan points are readily identifiable and are known to have been produced during the Middle Archaic period. Site 5EP3068 produced diagnostic artifacts, including a medium-sized, corner-notched projectile point indicative of the Late Archaic period or possibly the Early Ceramic period, in association with faunal remains. In particular, the appearance of cultural remains in close association with faunal evidence can offer insight into the kinds of foods that prehistoric peoples were consuming, as well as how those resources were processed. This site furthermore possesses the potential to yield important information about local subsistence patterns within a datable context. Site 5EP3078, mentioned previously under the Paleoindian discussion, also contains a stemmed indented base, Duncan style point (see Figure 1:5EP3078.2). Projectile points of this type are known to have been produced during the Middle Archaic period. The appearance of two distinct temporally diagnostic projectile points at this site illustrates a significant feature of the Paint Mines archaeological district: different peoples were attracted to, and repeatedly utilized, the area's resources at different times throughout its protracted history.

The succeeding Late Prehistoric stage (ca. 1800-100 B.P.) is defined by the appearance of pottery, adoption of the bow-and-arrow, and development of a more sedentary pattern of settlement (Gilmore 1999). This stage is also characterized by an increasing dependence upon domesticated plants, such as corn, beans, and squash, although very little evidence of these cultigens from this period has been found on the Colorado plains. The Late Prehistoric stage is divided into the Early Ceramic (ca. 1800-800 B.P.), Middle Ceramic (ca. 800-400 B.P.), and Protohistoric (ca. 400-100 B.P.) periods. Plains Woodland pottery, with cord-marked surfaces and pointed (conical) bottoms, as well as small corner-notched projectile points and a variety of other artifact types (e.g., scrapers, drills, groundstone, bone

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tools, and ornaments), are considered hallmarks of the Early Ceramic period (Cassells 1997). In addition, architecture, in the form of dry-laid masonry structures are also considered representative of the Early Ceramic period.

Of the prehistoric resources represented at the Calhan Paint Mines, Ceramic period remains are the most abundant. Site 5EP3094 is a prime example of the kind of sites associated with Ceramic period materials. The site consists of architectural features in the form of stone circles and diagnostic projectile points. One of the stone circles is distinctive in that it seems to represent a deteriorating game blind as opposed to a usual "tipi ring". The projectile points retrieved from this site include medium-sized, corner-notched projectile points, diagnostic of the Early Ceramic period, and one small, side-notched point characterized as either Apishapa or Upper Republican style, both considered Middle Ceramic period. The presence of temporally diagnostic artifacts along with potentially significant architectural remains illustrate this site's potential to yield further important cultural information. Moreover, the appearance of both Early and Middle Ceramic period remains at this site demonstrates the repeated occupation and/or utilization of the Paint Mines area over multiple time periods. Site 5EP3119 also contains Early Ceramic period cultural remains including several pieces of cord-marked pottery sherds.

The Protohistoric period (ca. 400-100 B.P.) concludes the prehistoric era in eastern Colorado (Clark 1999). It is so named because archaeological remains from this period can be tentatively identified with Native American groups known from ethnographic and historic sources (Eighmy 1984). These groups were principally hunter-gatherers and part-time horticulturists, who pursued a more nomadic lifestyle after the horse was introduced. The earliest inhabitants of the region during this stage are believed to be ancestral Plains Apache and their culture is known archaeologically as the Dismal River aspect (Cassells 1997; Clark 1999; Eighmy 1984; Zier and Kalasz 1999).

Dismal River sites common to Nebraska and western Kansas are recognized by small triangular and side-notched projectile points, mica-tempered pottery, and circular houses. During the early 1700s, the Apaches were pushed southward as the Comanches and their Ute allies moved into the region (Cassells 1997). Eventually, in the mid-1800s, the Comanches and Utes were supplanted by the Arapaho and Cheyenne (Cassells 1997). Euro-American settlers encountered these groups when they arrived in the region. No Dismal River components were identified during Powers Elevation Company's survey of the Paint Mines area; however, one site, 5EP3085, contains evidence of a Protohistoric occupation, notably a metal projectile point, described in further detail below.

The potential for future archaeological research at the Calhan Paint Mines is not restricted to the prehistoric era. While the Paint Mines contain a wealth of information regarding prehistoric patterns of life, a number of historic remains are also represented. While not the focus of this nomination, it is important to note the presence of these historic resources. In addition to three historic clay quarries (Sites 5EP363, 5EP3254, and 5EP3255), several other sites contain evidence of historic occupation.

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For example, site 5EP3085, mentioned above, produced a metal projectile point of Euro-American manufacture (see Figure 1: 5EP3085.1). Points such as this are known to have been produced during the mid-to late-nineteenth century. These items were traded with Native Americans for ceramics, textiles, and other objects. According to historic accounts from Euro-American settlers, and as evidenced by the recovery of the aforementioned metal trade point, Native American usage of the Paint Mines area continued into the Historic period. However by the 1870s, Native American groups had been removed from the area to make way for incoming homesteaders. The remnants of one such homestead (patented ca. 1908) appear at Site 5EP3087.

Site 5EP3065 produced an even more intriguing historic feature. This site contains a stone pile (not excavated) that is postulated to be an historic grave based on its size and shape. The historical setting of this feature is based on the fact that it has been fenced in by a three-posted hog wire enclosure. Although historic archaeological sites in the Paint Mines district have not been exhaustively inventoried, historic records indicate that the area was repeatedly utilized by Euro-American settlers for farming, ranching, and other industrial purposes.

**Physical Characteristics**

The Paint Mines contains a wealth of archaeological information including hearths, bison bone, stone features, groundstone, chipped stone, and ceramic artifacts that attest to the area's continued and varied use through time. In addition to testifying to an extensive and continuous occupation of the Paint Mines region, the archaeological evidence has the potential to demonstrate the ways in which prehistoric peoples made their living on the Great Plains of Colorado.

The Paint Mines archaeological district includes 61 sites, 46 of which are considered to be contributing elements for the nomination. Limited archaeological testing conducted by Powers Elevation Company in and around the Calhan Paint Mines led to the recognition of sites that contribute to the eligibility of the Paint Mines for inclusion as an archaeological district on the National Register of Historic Places. These 46 contributing sites are composed of 40 prehistoric sites and six sites that include both historic and prehistoric remains. The contributing sites are broadly divided into 22 limited activity and 24 multiple activity sites.

Both temporal and functional attributes were considered in determining whether sites were considered contributing. Contributing sites were characterized as those that retain an adequate degree of physical integrity and demonstrate enough cultural evidence to add to an understanding and/or reconstruction of the region's culture history. Four factors were taken into account in determining whether a site contributed to the district. First, if a site contained both diagnostic artifacts and features (e.g., stone alignments, hearths, or soil depressions), it was considered to be a contributing element. Second, if a site contained diagnostic artifacts or features alone, it was also considered to be a contributing element. Third, if a site contained non-diagnostic artifacts and no features but produced artifacts from below ground surface, it was considered to be a contributing element. Last, if a site contained a minimal

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amount of surface artifactual evidence but demonstrated the possibility of producing further artifactual evidence from the subsurface based on the depth and quality of its soil deposition, it was considered to be a contributing element.

The majority of sites documented within the Calhan Paint Mines archaeological district were described as either limited or multiple activity areas depending on the kinds of artifacts they contained as well as whether they included architectural (e.g. stone circles) and/or hearth features (Phillips 1998). Multiple activity areas are those sites that demonstrate a diverse array of artifacts (e.g., lithic, ceramic, and faunal remains) and/or a combination of artifacts and architectural features. Limited activity areas are those sites that demonstrate a minimal range of artifacts and either lack features or contain only a single non-complex feature, such as an isolated hearth (Phillips 1998). Both multiple and limited activity area sites were considered contributing as long as they met at least one of the four criteria specified above. Table 1 lists the 46 contributing sites, as well as whether they are limited or multiple activity areas, the types of features and/or artifacts present, and the temporal periods they represent (if known).

The limited activity sites, shown on Figure 2, include 19 sites with artifact scatters, one site with a feature, and two sites containing faunal remains. These sites contain information that is important to understanding landscape usage. An example of a limited activity site is Site 5EP3078 (Figure 3), an open lithic scatter covering a 120 x 100-meter area on a low ridge knoll and containing two temporally diagnostic projectile points. One artifact is a square-based Eden style point (see Figure 1: 5EP3078.1). Points of this type are known to have been produced during the Plano period from approximately 10,500-7500 B.P. This same site also contains a stemmed indented base, Duncan style point (see Figure 1: 5EP3078.2). Projectile points of this type are thought to have been produced during the Middle Archaic period (ca. 5000-3000 B.P.). The appearance of two distinct, temporally diagnostic projectile points at this particular site is evidence that different peoples were attracted to, and repeatedly utilized, the area's natural resources at different times throughout its history.

The multiple activity sites, shown on Figure 4, include five sites with artifact scatters (Figure 5), 14 sites with features (Figure 6), and nine sites containing faunal remains (Figure 7). These sites are more complex than limited activity sites, as indicated by surface remains, and the combination of artifacts and/or features suggests that a variety of activities such as food processing and lithic production had occurred in the district.

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Table 1: Contributing Sites

<u>Contributing Site Number (5EP-)</u>	<u>Limited/Multiple Activity Area</u>	<u>Features/Artifact types</u>	<u>Temporal Period (if known)</u>
3065	Multiple	lithic artifacts, ceramics, groundstone, hearth	Early/Middle Ceramic
3066	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3067	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3068	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains, hearth	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Ceramic
3069	Limited	lithic artifacts	Early Ceramic
3072	Multiple	lithic artifacts, groundstone, faunal remains, charcoal	Late Archaic/ Early Ceramic
3073	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains	prehistoric
3074	Limited	lithic artifacts	Early/Middle Ceramic
3076	Multiple	lithic artifacts, historic ceramics and glass, faunal remains, charcoal	prehistoric/historic
3077	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains, hearth	prehistoric
3078	Limited	lithic artifacts, groundstone,	Paleoindian, Middle Archaic
3082	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3083	Multiple	lithic artifacts, groundstone, hearth	prehistoric
3084	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains	prehistoric
3085	Limited	lithic artifacts, metal trade point, hearth	prehistoric/historic

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3086	Limited	lithic artifacts, historic ceramics, cut nail	prehistoric/historic
3087	Multiple	lithic artifacts, historic metal, crockery and glass, historic foundations	prehistoric/historic
3088	Limited	lithic artifacts, faunal remains	prehistoric
3089	Multiple	lithic artifacts, shell fragments, groundstone	prehistoric
3090	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3091	Limited	lithic artifacts	Middle Ceramic
3092	Multiple	lithic artifacts, groundstone, stone circles, hearths	prehistoric
3093	Multiple	lithic artifacts, stone circle, hearth	prehistoric
3094	Multiple	lithic artifacts, groundstone, stone circles	Late Archaic, Early/Middle Ceramic
3095	Limited	lithic artifacts, historic debris	prehistoric/historic
3097	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains, ceramics, hearths	Middle Ceramic
3098	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains, hearth	Early/Middle Ceramic
3099	Multiple	lithic artifacts, hearth	Late Archaic/ Early Ceramic
3100	Multiple	lithic artifacts, faunal remains	prehistoric
3102	Limited	lithic artifacts	Early/Middle Ceramic
3103	Limited	lithic artifacts, faunal remains	prehistoric
3104	Multiple	lithic artifacts, hearth	prehistoric
3105	Multiple	lithic artifacts, stone circles, hearth	Late Archaic/Early Ceramic, Early/Middle Ceramic

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3106	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3107	Multiple	lithic artifacts, hearth	prehistoric
3109	Limited	lithic artifacts, historic metal, ceramics and glass	prehistoric/historic
3110	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3111	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3113	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3114	Limited	lithic artifacts	prehistoric
3116	Limited	lithic artifacts, groundstone	prehistoric
3118	Limited	lithic artifacts	Late Archaic/Early Ceramic, Early/Middle Ceramic
3119	Multiple	lithic artifacts, ceramics	Early Ceramic
3120	Multiple	lithic artifacts, charcoal	Middle Archaic, Early/Middle Ceramic
3121	Multiple	lithic artifacts, ceramics, charcoal	Early Ceramic
3122	Multiple	lithic artifacts, hearths	Late Paleoindian

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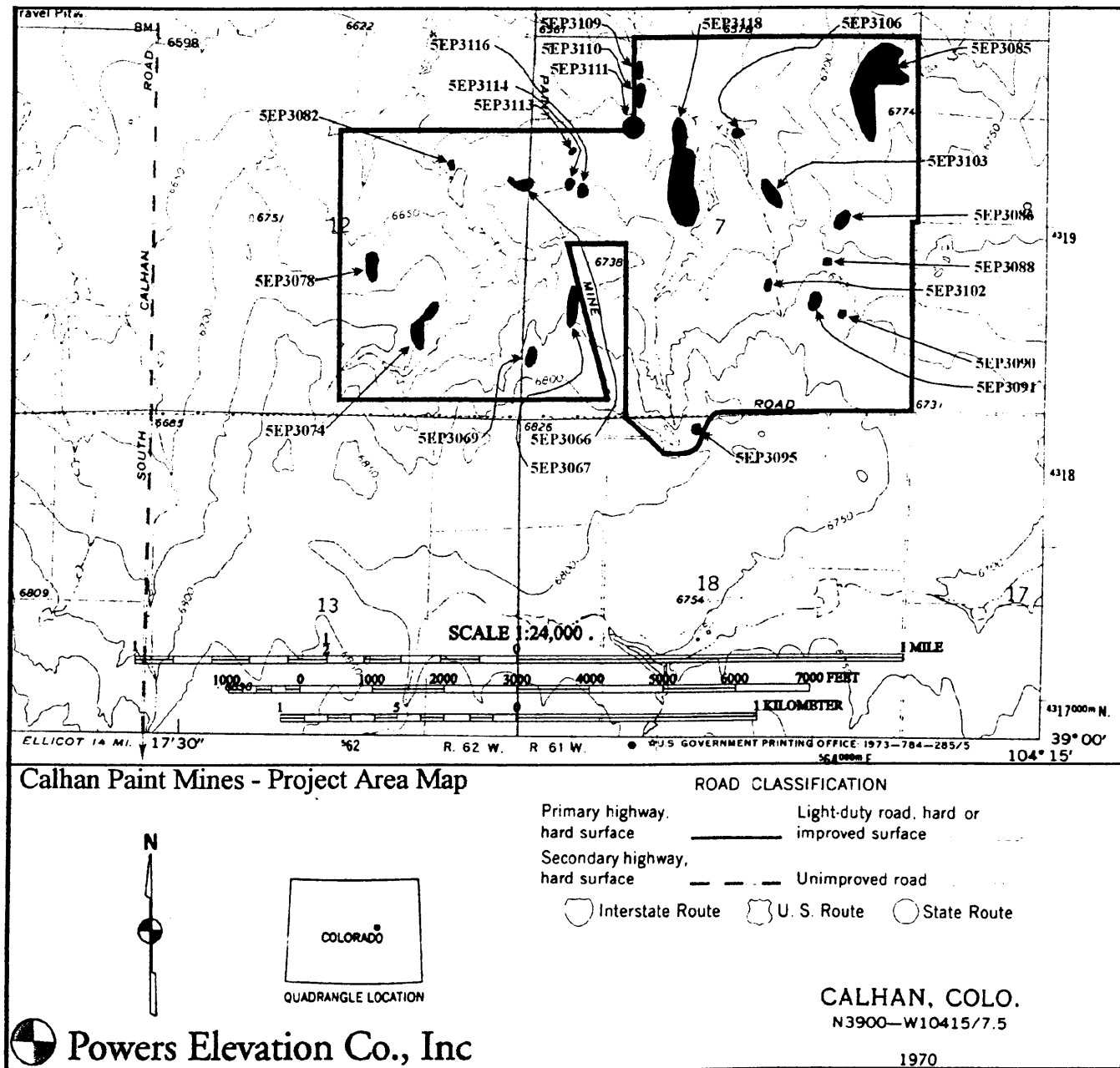
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Figure 2. Limited Activity Sites





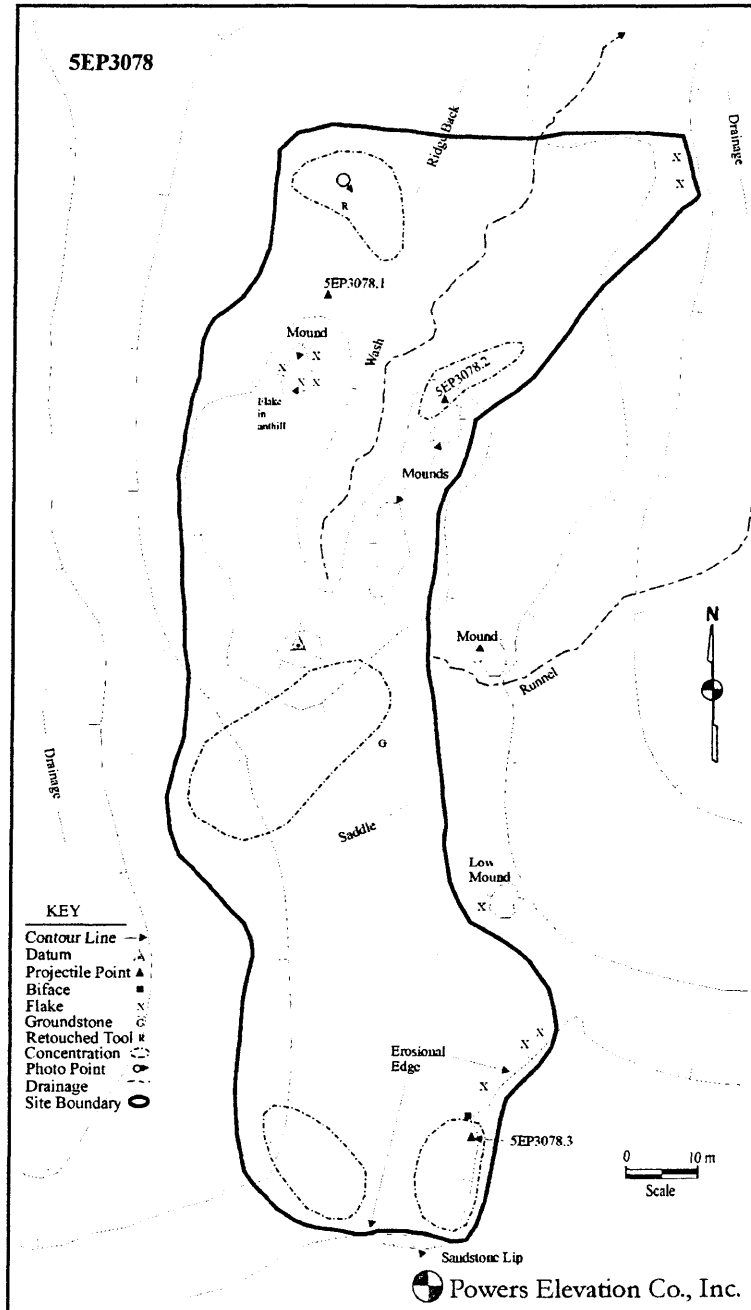
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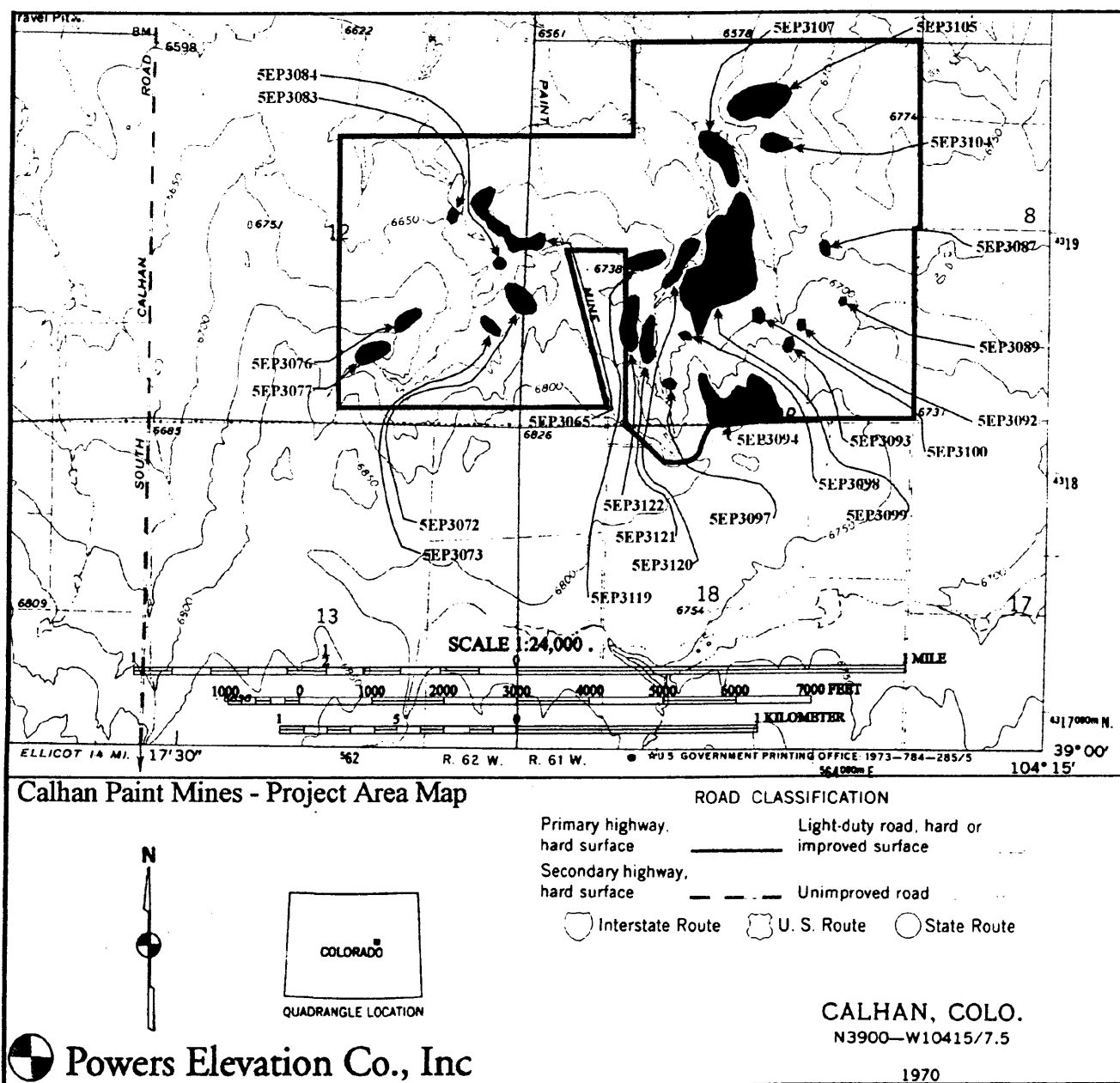
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Figure 3. 5EP3078 Site Sketch Map





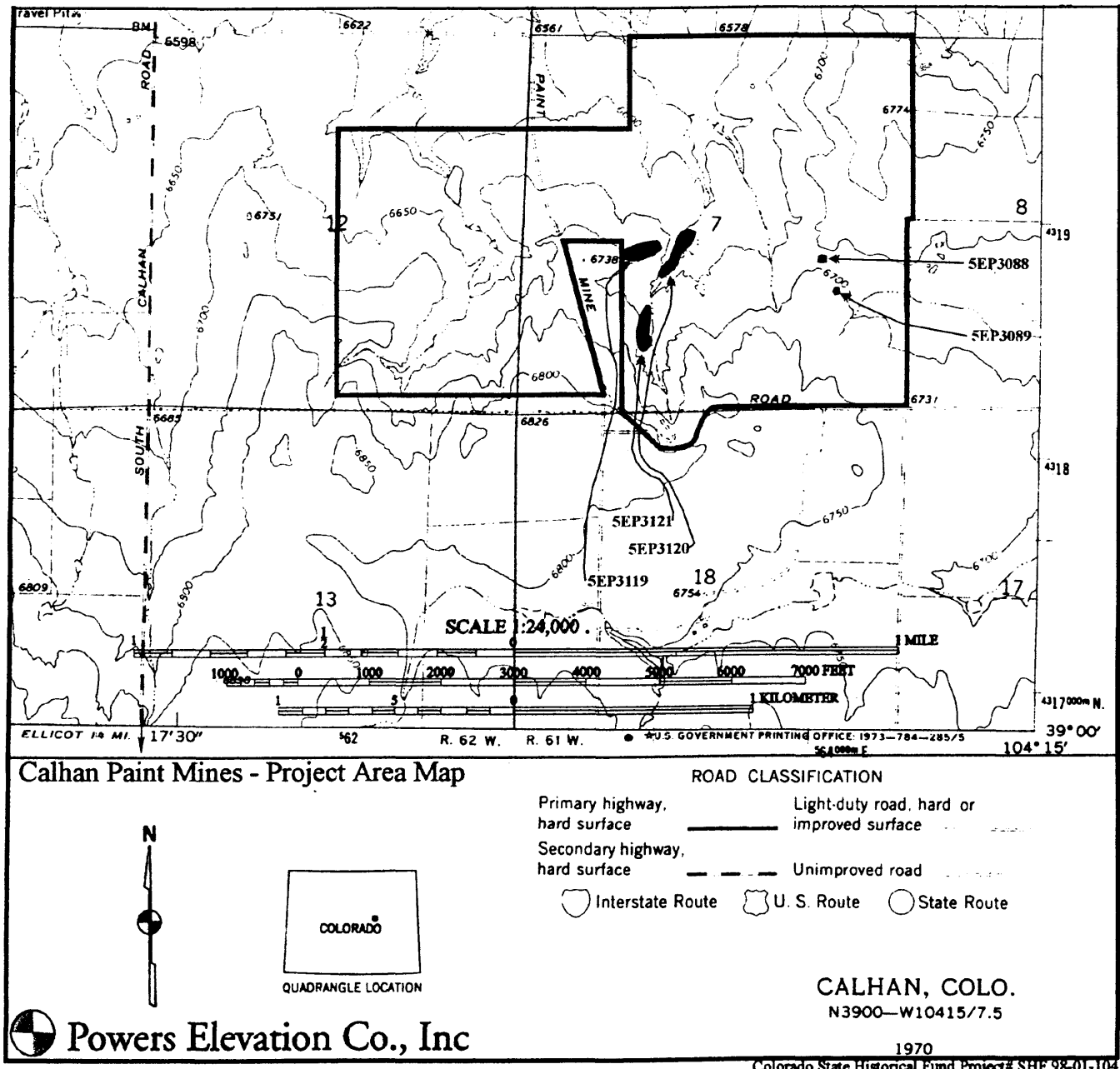
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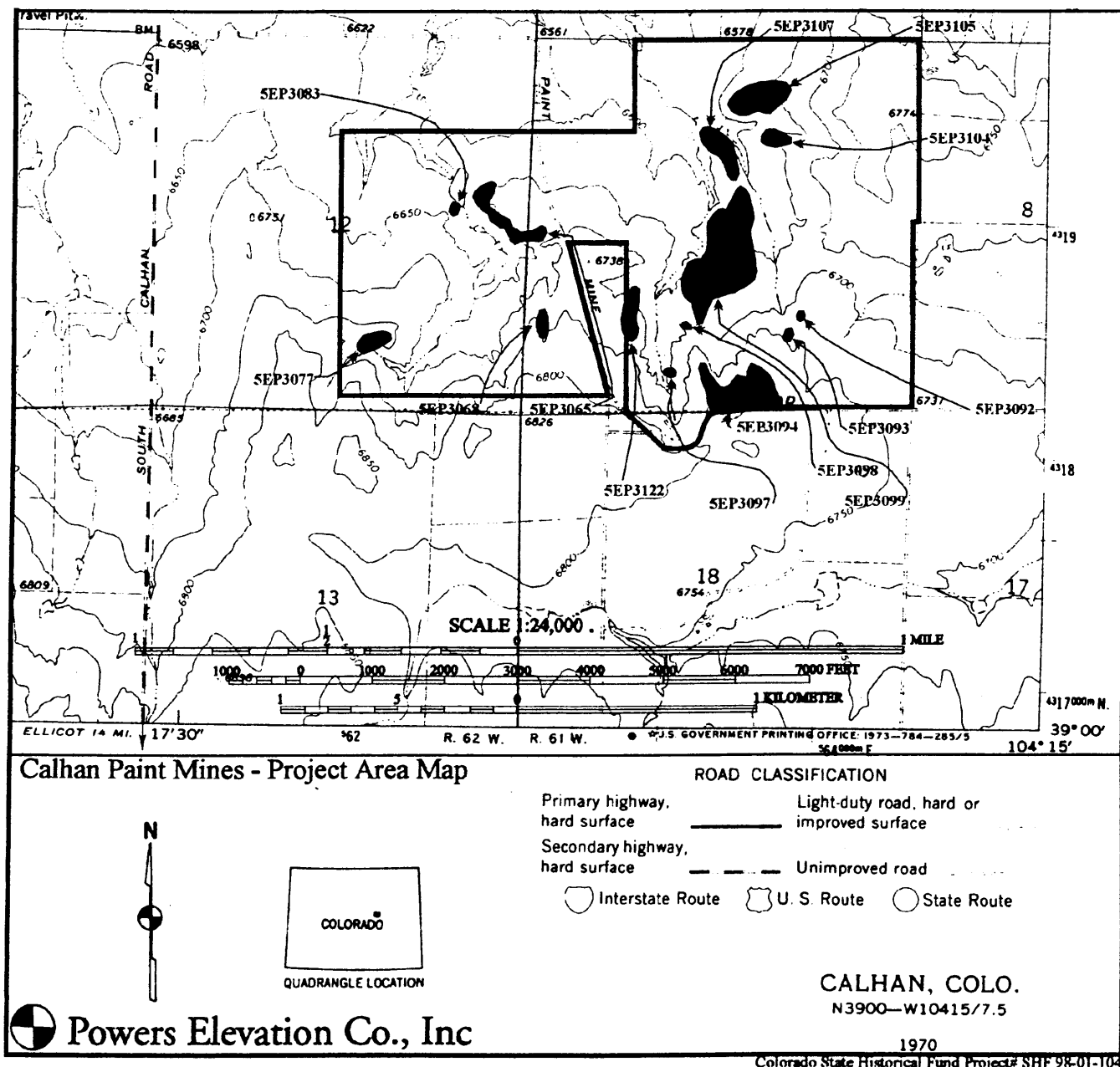
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Figure 5. Multiple Activity Sites with Artifacts Only



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### Figure 6. Multiple Activity Sites with Features



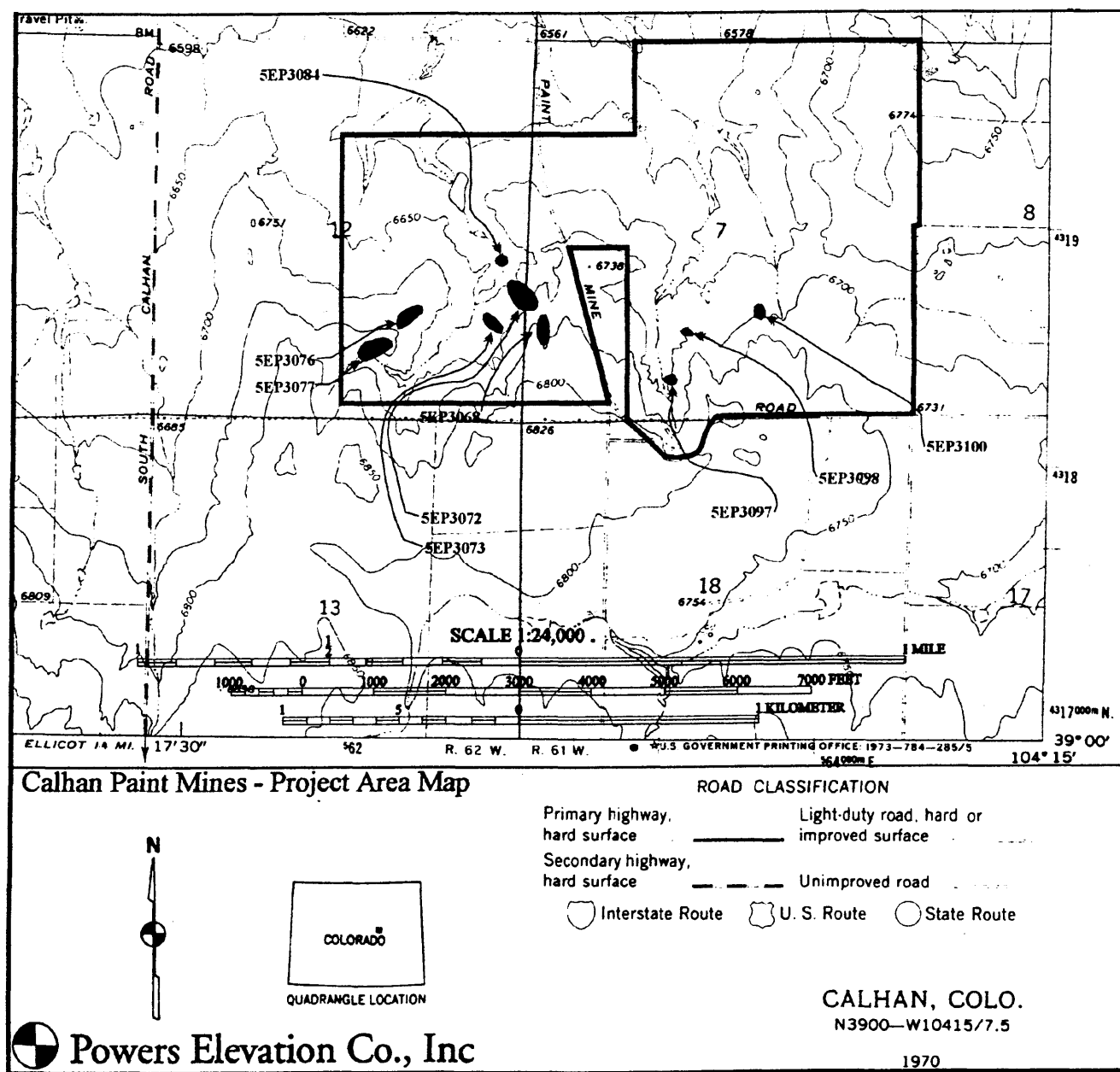
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Figure 7. Multiple Activity Sites with Faunal Remains



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Site 5EP3120, Figure 8, is an example of a site containing only artifacts and consists of a 180 x 48-meter scatter of lithic materials. Several diagnostic projectile points were recovered from this site including the stemmed indented base of a Duncan style point. Duncan points are easily identifiable and are known to have been produced during the Middle Archaic period (ca. 5000-3000 B.P.). Another example of a multiple activity site is Site 5EP3119, which contains Early Ceramic period remains. Several pieces of cord-marked pottery sherds were discovered at this site that resemble types known to have been produced during the Early Ceramic period (ca. 1800-800 B.P.). Large quantities of lithic materials were also collected at this site. The high artifact density and deep soil deposits observed at Site 5EP3119 indicate that this site has the potential to yield additional Ceramic stage cultural remains.

Site 5EP3122 is a multiple activity site with features and consists of an open lithic scatter possessing a number of stone artifacts and hearths. Among the artifacts found is a James Allen style projectile point (see Figure 1: 5EP3122.1), recognizable by its distinctive parallel-oblique flaking pattern and known to have been produced during the Plano period from approximately 9000-8500 B.P. In their final report of the Calhan Paint Mines, Powers Elevation Company (Phillips 1998) noted that the amount of soil deposition present at 5EP3122 suggests the potential for recovering additional significant cultural information from this site.

Site 5EP3094 (Figure 9) is representative of a site with Ceramic period materials associated with features. The site consists of a 315 x 195-meter area containing several architectural features in the form of stone circles, projectile points and point fragments, bifacially flaked stone tools, fire-altered rock, groundstone, and a large number of lithic flakes in various stages of reduction. One of the stone circles exhibits a heavier build-up of stones on its western edge than is typical for a "tipi ring" and may represent a deteriorating game blind structure (Phillips, 1998). At least three medium-sized, corner-notched projectile points, diagnostic of the Early Ceramic period (ca. 1800-800 B.P.) were recovered from this site. Additionally, one small, side-notched point of either the Apishapa or Upper Republican style (both considered Middle Ceramic, ca. 800-400 B.P.) was collected. The presence of potentially significant architectural remains associated with temporally diagnostic artifacts illustrates this site's potential to further yield important cultural data. Moreover, the appearance of both Early and Middle Ceramic period remains at this site demonstrates the repeated occupation and utilization of the Paint Mines area over multiple time periods.

An Early/Middle Ceramic site, 5EP3065, consists primarily of ceramic, lithic, and groundstone materials, but also contains a stone pile (not excavated) that is postulated to be an historic grave located in the upper left area of Figure 10. The fact that it has been fenced in by a three-posted hog wire enclosure suggests an historic age for this feature and its identity as a gravesite is presumed based on its size and shape. Although historic archaeological sites in the Paint Mines district have not been exhaustively inventoried, historic records indicate that the area was repeatedly utilized by Euro-American settlers for farming, ranching, and various industrial purposes.

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Site 5EP3068, exhibiting Archaic stage remains, is an example of a site exhibiting food processing activities. The site consists of a 120 x 100-meter area containing hearth features, faunal remains, flakes, and chipped stone tools (Figure 11). It possesses the potential to yield important information about subsistence patterns within a datable context. The appearance of cultural remains in association with faunal evidence can reveal the kinds of foods prehistoric peoples were consuming, as well as how those resources were processed. Several diagnostic artifacts were collected from this site, including a medium-sized, corner-notched projectile point indicative of Late Archaic or early Ceramic period production. The particularly deep soil deposits (up to approximately 3 meters) at Site 5EP3068 may upon further analysis yield additional information about prehistoric subsistence patterns and lifeways.

Of the 61 sites located within the Paint Mines area, 15 (12 prehistoric and 3 historic) were determined to be non-contributing elements. The 12 prehistoric sites are considered non-contributing based on their lack of physical integrity due to erosion or a deficient amount of significant archaeological evidence (5EP3070, 5EP3071, 5EP3075, 5EP3079, 5EP3080, 5EP3081, 5EP3096, 5EP3101, 5EP3108, 5EP3112, 5EP3115, 5EP3117).

The three historic archaeological sites documented during Powers Elevation Company's investigation of the Calhan Paint Mines consist of previously recorded historic clay quarries (5EP363, 5EP3254, and 5EP3255). It was the presence of these historic quarry sites that first provided the impetus for carrying out a more extensive cultural resource survey of the area, as it was thought that more historic quarry sites would be found. No additional significant historic archaeological sites were discovered, although there are several contributing sites that possess both prehistoric and historic elements. Just as the prehistoric sites documented in the Paint Mines district possess the potential to illustrate the relationship that existed between ancient peoples and their environment, the historic sites in the district have the potential to extend our knowledge of how people interact with their environmental settings into the modern era. In addition, sites that contain both prehistoric and historic elements attest to the continued reuse of specific locales over time, a topic of great interest to the archaeological community. These sites also have the ability to illuminate possible relationships that may have existed between Euro-American settlers and the Native American inhabitants they would have encountered as the American frontier expanded westward in the nineteenth century. Despite their apparent value to a greater understanding of long-term settlement and resource utilization, the three historic quarry sites are considered to be non-contributing elements as they are outside the period of significance and not the focus of this prehistoric archaeological nomination.

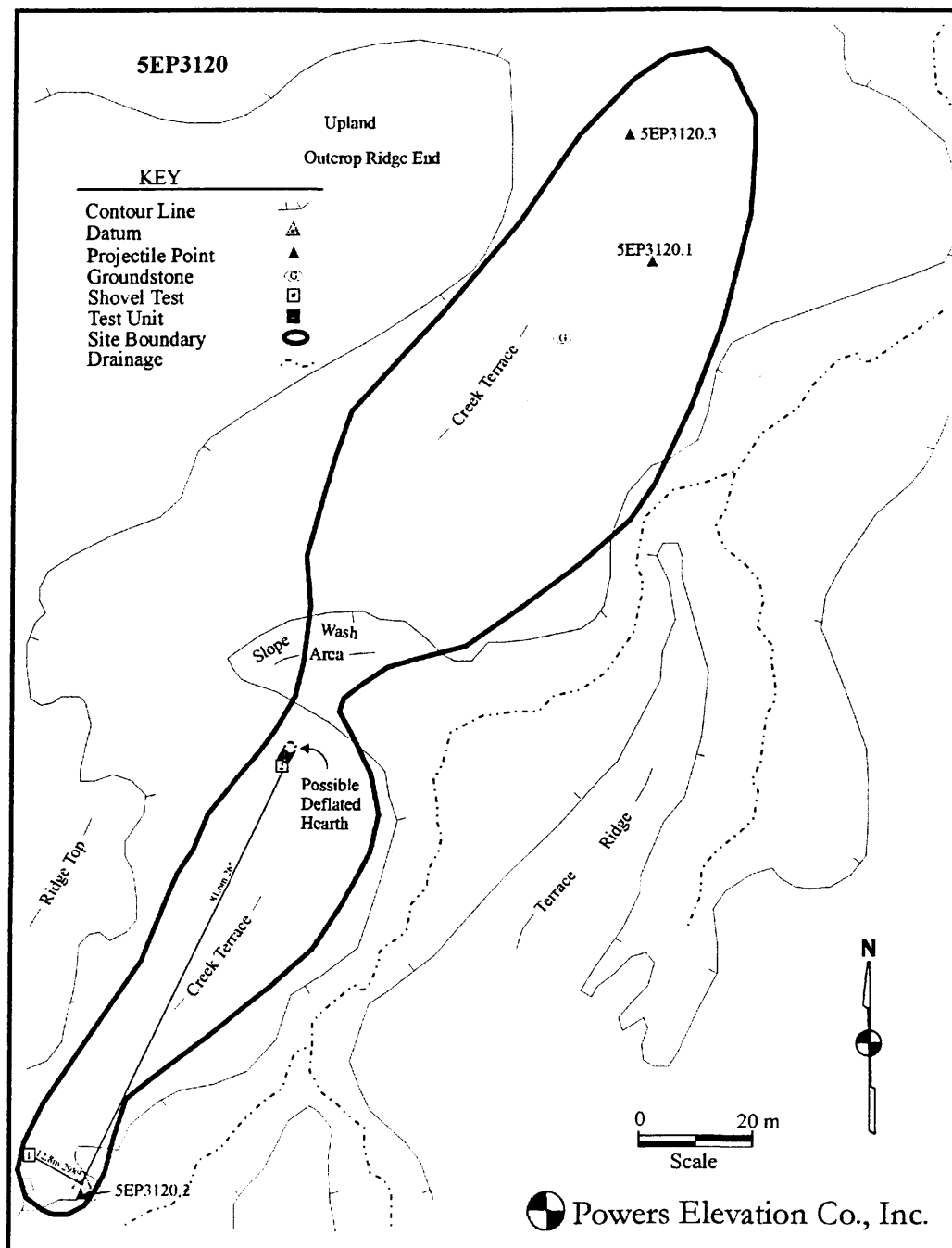
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Figure 8. 5EP3120 Site Sketch Map

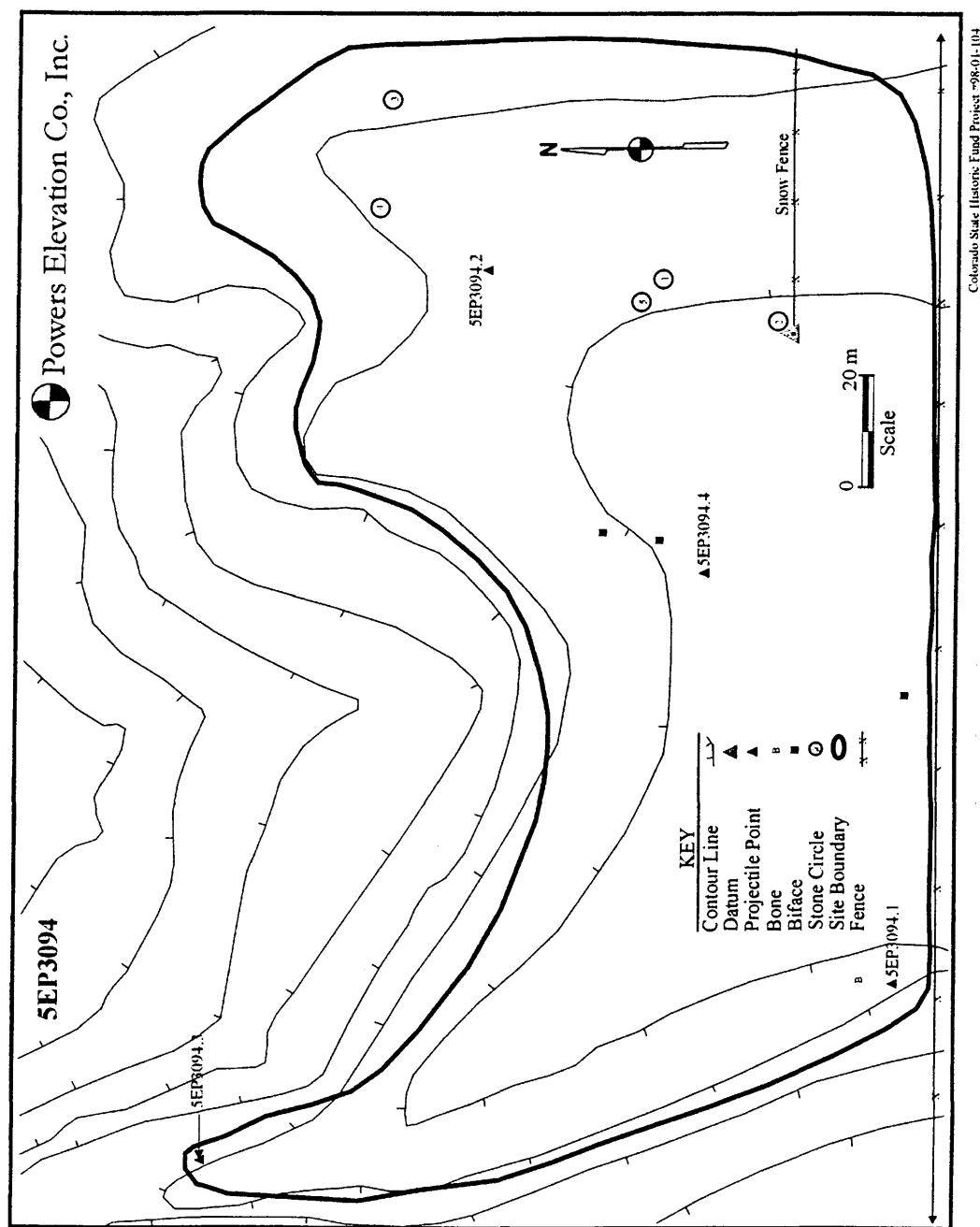




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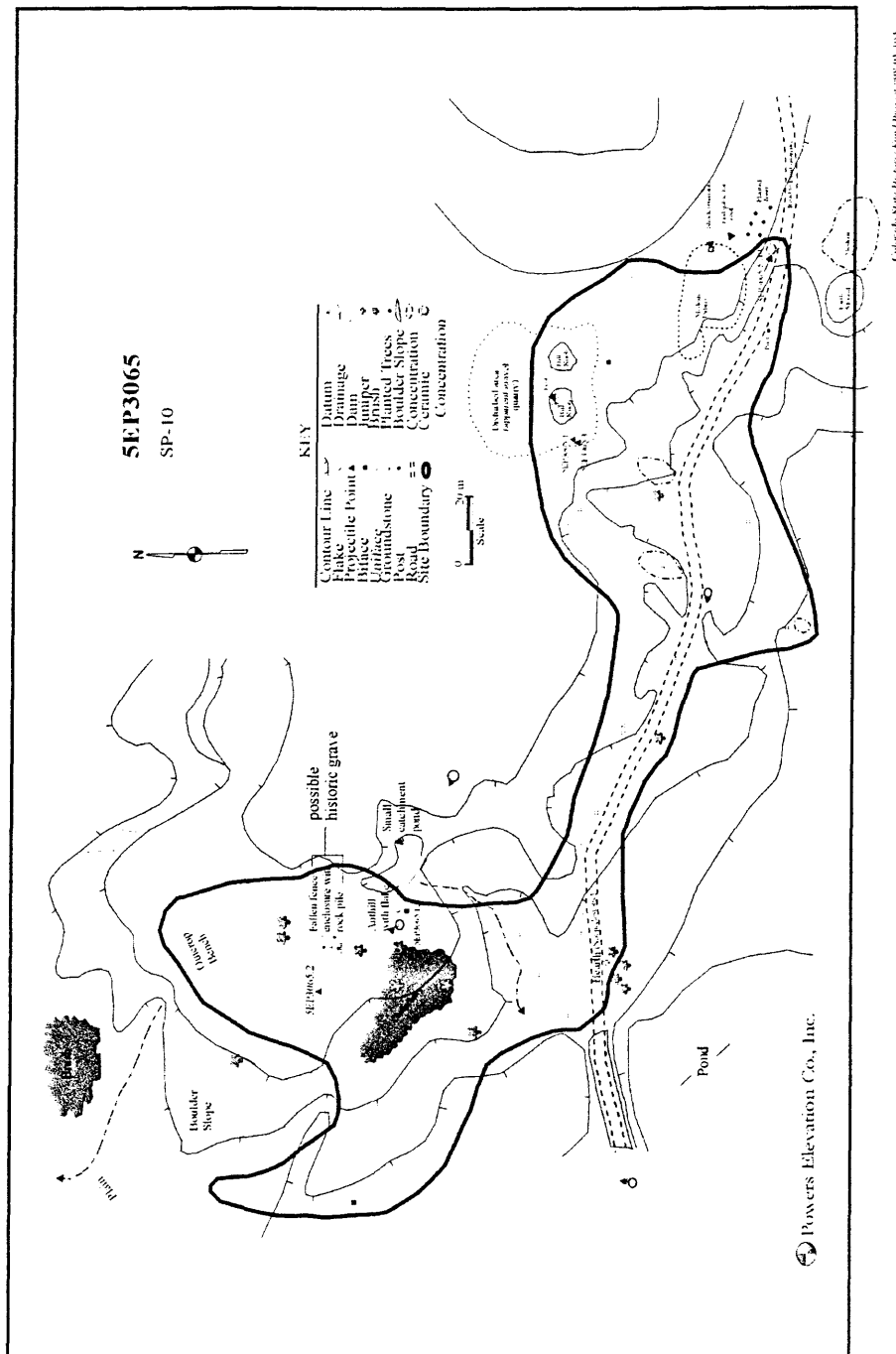
### Figure 9. 5EP3094 Site Sketch Map



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### Figure 10. 5EP3065 Site Sketch Map



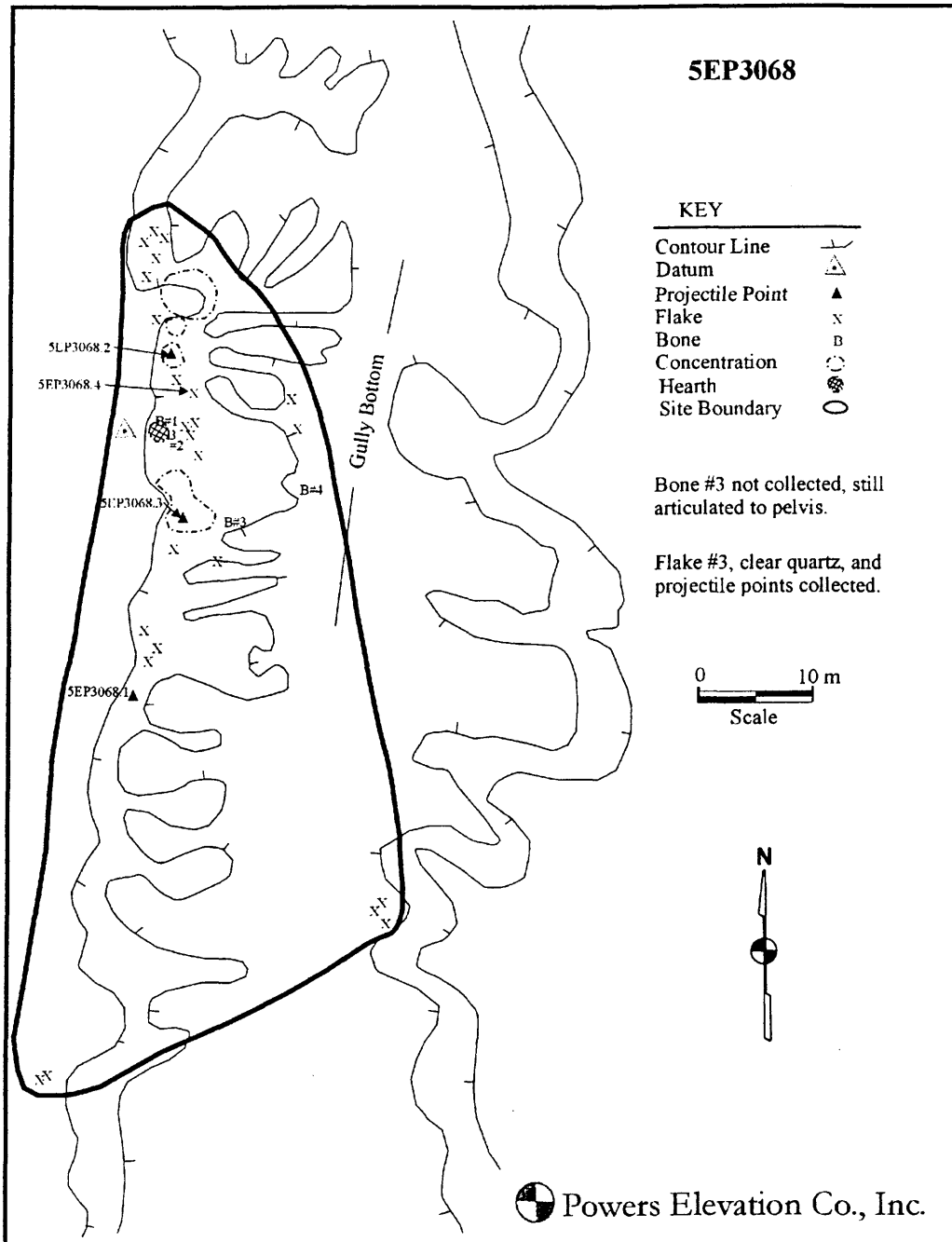
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Figure 11. 5EP3068 Site Sketch Map



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**Current and Past Impacts**

Disturbance from historic activities at the Calhan Paint Mines seems not to have been extensive as previously thought. It was thought that historic clay quarrying dominated the utilization of the district due to the nature of the intensity, scale, and disturbance of its extractive processes. Recent investigations have shown, however, that material evidence of prehistoric peoples is more densely distributed throughout the area than those of historic occupants. The Paint Mines' period of Native American occupation/utilization extends from at least ca. 9000 B.P. to the mid-eighteenth century. The Paint Mines was used more by prehistoric peoples than by historic groups. Because the area was apparently utilized less intensively since the appearance of Euro-American settlers in the region, the remains of sites from the prehistoric era are more likely to have been left undisturbed. Therefore, prehistoric sites within the Paint Mines archaeological district have generally retained a high degree of integrity.

Nevertheless, parts of the area have been affected through time by various destructive activities. The historic quarry sites, mentioned above, are one example of the kinds of disturbances that are known to have occurred in the area. While today these quarries may be considered a source of useful historic information, during the time they were in operation they may have disturbed or destroyed *in situ* archaeological resources.

Ranching in and around the Paint Mines area has also had an effect on the district's archaeological resources. Specifically, the movement of cattle across the landscape has led to the compaction and denuding of soils in the area, encouraging erosion. Domestic beef cattle ranging, as well as wild grazer and browser species (e.g., deer and pronghorn antelope), were observed by archaeologists while working in the area.

Other evidence of disruption in the area includes disturbed patches created by roadways. These roadways promote the intrusion of non-native grasses, such as cheatgrass. Furthermore, a portion of the southeastern corner of the area seems to have once been cultivated, and grain crops are currently grown on land directly south of the area.

Additional historic features that may have affected archaeological resources within the Paint Mines area include erosion control devices. Ranchers most likely constructed these earthen features in the late 1930s during the soil conservation movement after the dust-bowl era. Erosion control features are the most visible historic resources in the area. Six catchment ponds or dams were recorded during Powers Elevation Company's investigations (Phillips 1998). Like the quarry sites, these features do not contain enough archaeological evidence to make them individually eligible for the National Register, nor do they contribute to the Paint Mines' overall significance as an archaeological district. They demonstrate, however, the ongoing interaction between the area's inhabitants and its environmental resources. Additionally, these features provide evidence for the Paint Mines' multiple uses through time and can shed light on cattle ranching practices in the area.

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Recreational activities may also be responsible for affecting the Paint Mines' archaeological resources. Historic sources report the repeated use of the area as a scenic destination. Although some of the area is located on what was at one time private land, it has been accessible to visitors since it was settled. Impacts from visitors may include trampling and the unauthorized looting of artifacts. During the course of Powers Elevation Company's archaeological investigations at the Paint Mines, hikers and sightseers were regularly observed (Phillips 1998). These included artifact and rock collectors, as well as neighboring landowners. Future effects to the archaeological district may also include these same activities.

While the intrusive activities mentioned here have the potential to disturb the archaeological deposits located within the Calhan Paint Mines archaeological district, it should be noted that despite these activities (both past and present), most of the prehistoric and historic archaeological remains in and around the Paint Mines are relatively intact. As such, the Paint Mines area represents an archaeological resource that has retained a sufficient degree of integrity to warrant its designation and protection.

**Previous Investigations**

The most extensive investigations of the Calhan Paint Mines took place in 1998 when Powers Elevation Company at the direction of the El Paso County Parks Department, conducted a comprehensive archaeological survey of the area. That survey also included the limited excavation and sub-surface testing of some of the archaeological sites discovered there.

In July 1998, Powers Elevation Company conducted a file and literature search at the Colorado Historical Society (CHS), Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) for cultural properties and resources within the Paint Mines area. Search results revealed a single 1982 field assessment form that focused primarily on the area's historic resources. While this assessment was essentially concerned with the historic uses of the Paint Mines, it also recognized the traditional use of the area by Native Americans.

The El Paso County Parks Department has also compiled excerpts of histories describing the Paint Mines and the Calhan area. Calhan 8th graders in 1949 (King 1987) compiled the most pertinent and detailed chronicle of the Paint Mines' history in this collection. In brief, they note that clay mining and erosion may have "erased most signs of the Indians," but that "indian art . . . may be located in a few secluded caves." Other accounts note the use of the Paint Mines as a prehistoric source for paint, as well as its ceremonial importance (Sonnenberg 1949). Some accounts mention incidences of historic Native American activity in the locale, such as the slaughtering and scattering of cattle from the town of Ramah to the Calhan area (Howbert 1914).

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**SIGNIFICANCE**

The Calhan Paint Mines represents an archaeological landscape with the potential to provide important information about the lifeways of the prehistoric people who inhabited the Great Plains of Colorado between 8100 B.C. and A.D. 750. The presence of its unique geological formations may have been the impetus that brought people to this location. Many prehistoric groups through time used the Paint Mines, and this is well demonstrated by the amount and quality of the archaeological sites present within the district. These sites retain a high degree of integrity, essentially providing a laboratory for further research into how prehistoric peoples living on the Great Plains of Colorado interacted with their specific environmental setting. Therefore, the Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District is considered eligible for the National Register under criterion D, as it is very likely to yield important information in the areas of Industry and Social History. As one of only a few prehistoric clay source sites identified in the state, the district provides an opportunity to understand how prehistoric peoples processed and transported clays for ceramic production. The property is particularly significant on a statewide level, as it is the only documented prehistoric clay source on the Colorado Great Plains. The district also has the potential to provide a better understanding of subsistence practices, specifically addressing questions of faunal procurement and processing. Furthermore, its deep deposits of culture material-bearing strata possess the capacity to provide archaeologists with significant data that will permit a greater understanding of both the prehistoric and historic occupations of the locale. Thus, the Paint Mines provide a strong opportunity to investigate Colorado's history and cultural heritage in a concentrated setting.

Because the Paint Mines contain evidence for human occupation well into the prehistoric era, there is a further potential for finding remains of the Paleoindian Clovis, Folsom, and Plano periods. Such findings are significant, as they would provide the opportunity to learn more about how the earliest inhabitants of North America moved across the landscape, utilized raw materials, and made their living. Clovis period archaeological sites are thought to contain the earliest archaeological remnants in North America. These are frequently found in association with mammoth remains. While to date no Clovis remains have been recovered from the Calhan Paint Mines, Clovis sites and isolated finds have been recorded in the nearby Hahn site (Greiser 1985) and northeastern Colorado (Cassells 1997, Zier et al. 1993).

Folsom components, which are frequently found in association with the remains of extinct bison, also occur at sites in northeastern Colorado (e.g., Lindenmeier, Fowler-Parrish, Powars, and Johnson sites). Additionally, isolated Folsom surface remains have been found throughout the region. The recovery of bison remains from sites within the Paint Mines area points to the possibility of finding Folsom period remains there as well.

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**Industry**

The district represents the only documented prehistoric clay source site discovered on the Colorado Great Plains. As such, the archaeological remains from the Paint Mines have the potential to illustrate the process of managing materials and/or labor for the production of ceramic goods. This type of information is significant in that it offers researchers an opportunity to understand how prehistoric peoples processed and/or transported clays for ceramic production. Other previously recorded prehistoric clay source sites in Colorado are found in the southwestern portion of the state. These clay sources, however, were recovered in Montezuma County and have been associated with the Ancestral Puebloan tradition. They, therefore, do not represent the cultural remains of people living on the Great Plains. Other noted clay source sites in Colorado were used for historic brick manufacture. These have been recorded along the foothills of the Front Range in Douglas and Jefferson Counties.

A prehistoric clay source mining site has not been pinpointed within the current Paint Mines project area. This may be primarily due to the character of the clay and soils in the Paint Mines themselves. As soft clays and soils are particularly sensitive to erosional processes, such as rain run-off, direct evidence of any extractive activities may have since washed away. Clay from the Paint Mines, however, has been found to match the paste used for prehistoric ceramics recovered in the immediate area. Moreover, petrographic analyses have demonstrated a strong correlation between specific clays used in the production of local ceramics and specific colors of the raw clays available within the Paint Mines deposits. In addition to helping connect ceramic materials to Paint Mine clays, this color differentiation could have implications for future material culture studies in the region. By identifying the compositional signature of clays from the Calhan Paint Mines future researchers may be able to better determine the source of clays found at other sites on the Colorado Great Plains. Given the diversity of Protohistoric/Historic Native American peoples on the Colorado Plains, it may be possible to identify Paint Mines clays in trade goods. For instance, Plains hide paintings found to have paint produced with natural mineral pigments could be potentially sourced back to clays from the Paint Mines.

The potential of the Calhan Paint Mines to learn about prehistoric ceramic production and the transportation of raw materials throughout the Plains region of Colorado is further demonstrated by the composition of Apishapa ceramics. Ellwood (1995) has noted that Apishapa ceramics from southeastern Colorado were often composed of clays containing coal elements. The Calhan Paint Mines contain coal seams, and ceramics recovered from within the district are also found to have coal inclusions in their clays (Morgenstein 1999). This suggests that the Calhan Paint Mines were a source for clays used in the manufacture of Apishapa ceramic wares. Further research, including more specific compositional analyses, would be warranted in order to confirm this hypothesis.

**Social History**

Faunal remains found in association with cultural remnants near the Paint Mines have the potential to provide information about the subsistence practices of the people who lived there. The significance of

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this line of evidence relates to the social history of the people who utilized the resources in and around the Paint Mines to promote the welfare of their social groups. By examining the material evidence recovered from the Calhan Paint Mines relative to both the faunal remains and geologic data represented there, archaeologists will be able to address research questions regarding the subsistence patterns of the past inhabitants of the Paint Mines archaeological district in order to exploit its unique resources. Examples of such questions may include:

- What kinds of animals were utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Paint Mines region for food?
- How did the prehistoric inhabitants living near the Paint Mines utilize its unique features to aid in the procurement of game?
- How and to what extent did the prehistoric peoples living near the Paint Mines process game animals?

Previous archaeological work on the Colorado plains has demonstrated a paucity of sites with bison remains on the plains outside northeastern Colorado. The Paint Mines district contains a number of sites with faunal remains. These may represent bison kill sites, other faunal processing sites, or game cooking sites, although the exact use of such sites cannot be determined without further research. Although other sites, such as the Jimmy Camp Creek site on the east side of Colorado Springs, have also yielded bison remains, unlike the Paint Mines, they often lack the diagnostic artifacts needed to associate those remains with specific time periods or cultural affiliations.

Faunal remains offer another line of evidence pertaining to the specific prehistoric utilization of the Paint Mines, particularly of its gully features. Faunal remains found in association with these features, such as those recovered from 5EP3068 and other sites may illuminate prehistoric subsistence procurement and/or processing strategies. Most of the sites within the Paint Mines district possessing faunal remains seem to be concentrated along terraces overlooking segments of the Paint Mines' drainages (see Figure 7). Moreover, it appears that the occurrence of faunal remains are more concentrated towards the head of the main geologic Paint Mine features, both to the east and west of Paint Mine Road. The appearance of faunal remains in these particular settings suggests that the ancient inhabitants of this region were using the local topography to trap and slaughter animals for food and other raw materials. At this time, however, these trends are inferential and more research will be required to gain a better understanding of the faunal processing or procurement strategies used by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Calhan Paint Mines area.

In conclusion, the significance of the Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District becomes more apparent when considered in relation to other cultural resources in the region. There are very few, if any, places on the eastern Colorado plains where a single concentrated area provides such a unique opportunity to illuminate the full temporal range and cultural practices of human occupation in the region.



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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM References (continued)**

	Zone	Easting	Northing
E	13	564380	4319020
F	13	564360	4319020
G	13	564360	4318220
H	13	563170	4318200
I	13	563170	4318910
J	13	562920	4318920
K	13	563090	4318280
L	13	561960	4318250

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary of the nominated property is indicated on the accompanying USGS Calhan quadrangle map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the archaeological district were determined from a combination of factors that include natural and archaeological evidence, and land ownership and access. The boundaries exclude a portion that could not be surveyed because access was denied by the private property owner. The boundary was drawn along the legal property lines of the accessible portion, and this examined portion meets the National Register criteria on its own merits. Based on surface observations and limited testing, the boundaries include the extent and location of the significant cultural and landscape features.

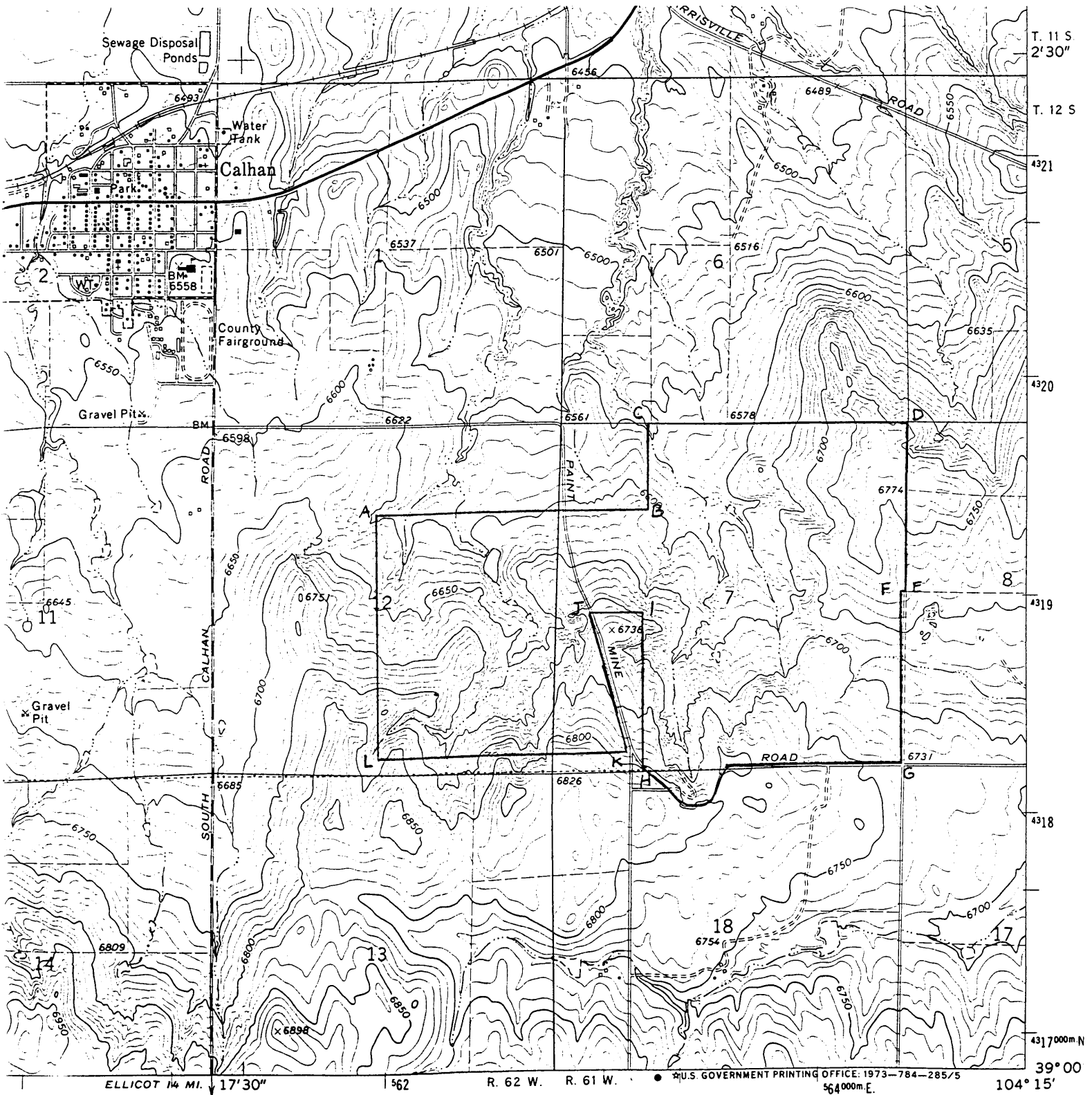
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U.S.G. S. MAP -- Calhan Quadrangle (1970)



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**PROPERTY OWNERS**

El Paso County Parks Department  
2002 Creek Crossing  
Colorado Springs, CO 80906-1225  
(719) 520-6375

Kristee DeVorss  
2508 W. Broadway  
Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413  
(505) 632-5651  
[parcel #12000-00-206]

Robert Haver  
11899 Paint Mine Road  
Calhan, Colorado 80808  
(719) 347-2453  
[parcel #12000-00-024]

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

name of property: Calhan Paint Mines Archaeological District

county and state: El Paso County, Colorado

photographer: Powers Elevation Co., Inc.

date: August 1998

location of original negatives: El Paso County Parks Department, 2002 Creek Crossing,  
Colorado Springs

Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View
1	Southwest	Main Paint Mines geologic features east of Paint Mine Road
2	North- Northeast	Main Paint Mines, detail of geologic features in gully east of Paint Mine Road
3	Southwest	Paint Mines geologic feature interior, east of Paint Mine Road, showing hoodoo formations and multi-colored clay pedestals with white sandstone caps
4	East	Main Paint Mines geologic exposure east of Paint Mine Road depicting unique features of the area
5	Southwest	Stone circle (site number 5EP3094)
6	Northeast	Paint Mines drainage west of Paint Mine Road with site 5EP3075 in foreground
7	North- Northwest	Site 5EP3098, following ridge isolated by Paint Mines gullies.
8	Southwest	Main Paint Mines geologic feature east of Paint Mine Road from site 5EP3097 (indicated by figures).
9	East	Historic clay quarry pit (5EP3254) abutting Paint Mine Road.



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Photograph Number	Camera Direction	Description of View
10	Southwest	Historic clay quarry (5EP3255).
11	West	Drainage west of Paint Mine Road with site 5EP3071 on eroded ridge end.
12	South-Southwest	South wall of the historic clay quarry pit (5EP3254) in display of stratigraphy for prehistoric site 5EP3067 (figure for scale).
13	North-Northwest	The prominent "Twin Sisters" hoodoo formation of the west Paint Mines area at site 5EP3272.
14	Southwest	Detail of crevasse in the east bank of site 5EP3272 with charcoal, flake, and bone deposition at approximately 3 meters below the present ground surface (indicated by figure's arm).
15	Northeast	Test unit number 1 (1 meter) at the deflating, possible hearth feature with a 40cm. shovel test in its south corner, at site 5EP3120.
16	N/A	Proximal articular end (ball joint) of a Bison bison femur (5EP3072.2), collected at site 5EP3072.
17	N/A	Left Bison bison humerus (5EP3084.3) collected from a Late Archaic/Ceramic period site.

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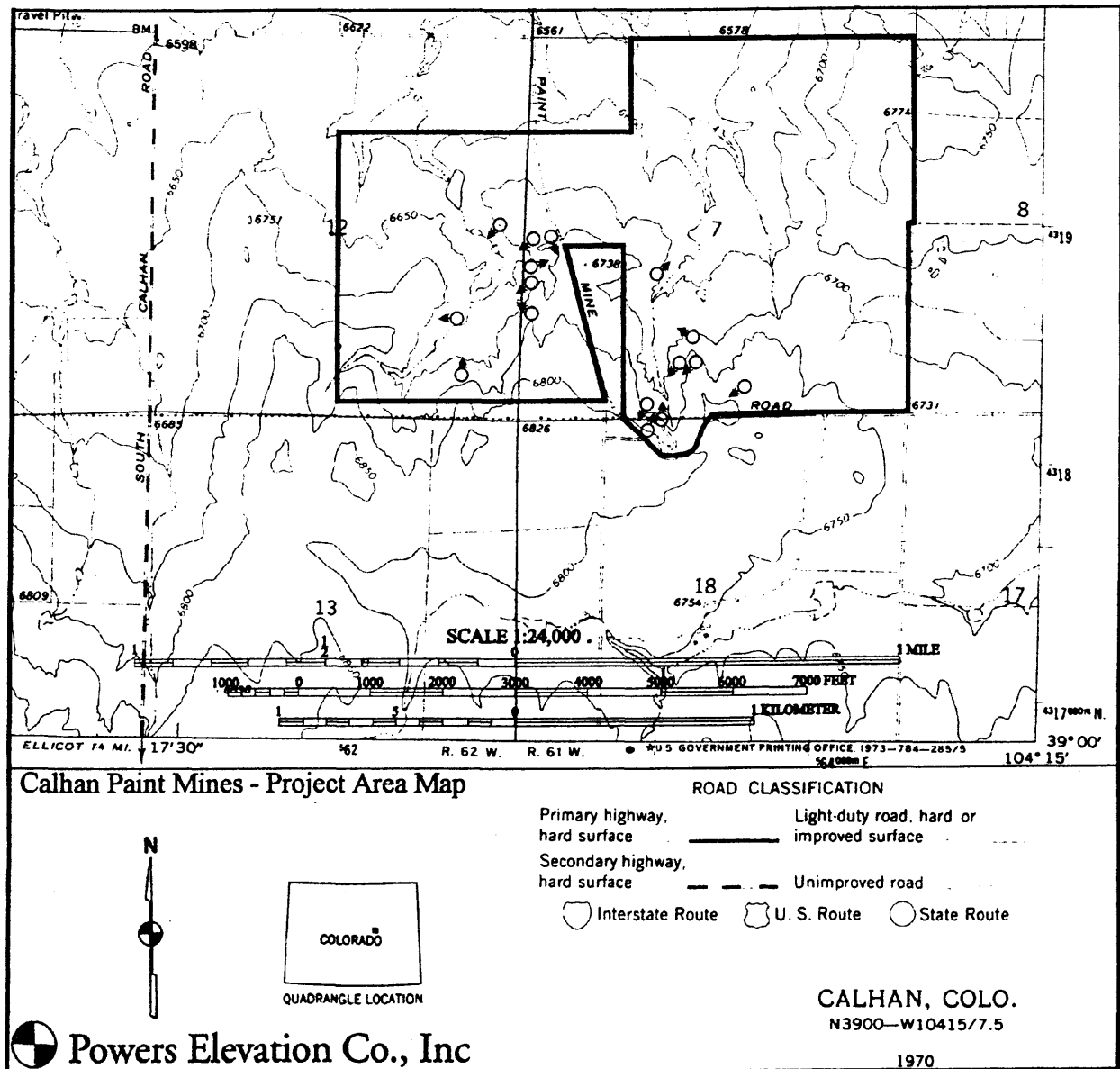
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PHOTOGRAPHIC REFERENCES MAP



Circles indicate location and camera direction of photographs in Photographic Index.